

# **Intelligence**

## **Executive Budget Summary**

### **Mission**

The Intelligence mission is to provide the Department, other US Government policymakers, and the Intelligence Community with timely, accurate, high impact foreign intelligence analyses; to provide quick-turnaround, specialized technology applications and operational support to the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities; and to ensure that the Department's technical, analytical and research expertise is made available to the Intelligence Community in accordance with Executive Order 12333, "United States Intelligence Activities." The Office of Intelligence supports the National Security business line of the DOE Strategic Plan.

### **Strategy**

The post-Cold War environment continues to evolve and remain uncertain. Consequently, the nature and scope of the Department's Intelligence Activities continue to be influenced by a variety of international events and trends. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and materials into the hands of rogue states and terrorist groups continues to be a danger. The Office of Intelligence continues to be committed to preserving a modus operandi that allows its resources and programs to be receptive on short notice to changing world situations. Technical and analytical intelligence support to US efforts will be instrumental in improving nuclear materials protection, control, and accountability in the former Soviet Union; assisting in the safe and secure dismantlement of former Soviet nuclear weapons; verifying foreign compliance with international treaties and other commitments in the nuclear arena; limiting and redirecting North Korea's nuclear weapons program; assess international terrorism and support US nuclear-related operations; addressing the challenge of global nuclear proliferation through the innovative and broad application of DOE assets; encouraging and facilitating the application of DOE laboratory expertise to Intelligence Community technology development requirements; and providing specialized technical support to operations in the intelligence, law enforcement, and special operations communities.

The Office of Intelligence will continue to make the Department's unique expertise available to the other Intelligence Community members and policy agencies. We will continue to use the unique expertise in the National Laboratory complex to analyze foreign nuclear capabilities and address issues of nuclear proliferation. The FY 2000 strategic focus for this office is to continue to be a center of excellence for support to national policymakers.

### **Major Changes**

The Office of Intelligence, formerly part of the Office of Nonproliferation and National Security, was reorganized into an independent office.

## Site Funding and Federal and Contractor Staffing Profiles

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	\$ Change	% Change
Albuquerque Operations Office					
Kansas City.....	370	370	370	0	0%
Los Alamos National Laboratory.....	4,977	4,977	4,977	0	0%
Pantex.....	275	275	275	0	0%
Sandia National Laboratories.....	4,475	4,475	4,475	0	0%
Chicago Operations Office					
Argonne National Laboratory.....	300	300	300	0	0%
Idaho Operations Office					
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory...	700	700	700	0	0%
Oakland Operations Office					
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	4,975	4,975	4,975	0	0%
Oak Ridge Operations Office					
Y-12 Site, Oak Ridge.....	2,015	2,015	2,015	0	0%
Richland Operations Office					
Pacific Northwest Laboratory.....	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0%
Savannah River Operations Office					
Savannah River Technology Center.....	961	961	961	0	0%
Nevada Operations Office.....	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0%
Office of Scientific & Technical Information....	52	52	52	0	0%
Washington Headquarters.....	7,300	8,859	8,859	0	0%
<b>Total Intelligence.....</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Full Time Equivalents					
Federal.....	38	38	38	0	0%
Laboratory .....	108	108	108	0	0%
<b>Total Full Time Equivalents.....</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

### Program Performance Measures

The most meaningful performance measure for the Office of Intelligence is the contribution of its intelligence products (briefings, studies, assessments, analyses, technologies, and operational support) to the attainment of US national security objectives, particularly in the areas of nonproliferation, counterproliferation, international arms control treaties, counterterrorism, and special operations/low-intensity conflict. Our intelligence products and unique support will assist decisionmakers in the

formulation and implementation of new policy initiatives to meet changing global realities. We will provide early warning to decisionmakers of local, regional, or international crisis situations that require modified or new policy actions or initiatives; enhance existing policies through the provision of value-added intelligence information to decisionmakers; develop specialized technology applications to meet short term national security requirements; assess international terrorism for DOE policy makers; provide a conduit for timely nuclear and nuclear-related intelligence assessments and reporting to support U.S. operations; and provide on-call, rapid response technical capabilities to support specialized intelligence, as well as other government operational missions.

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Lawrence H. Sanchez

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## **Program Mission**

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## **Program Goal**

The goal of the Intelligence Program is to support the National Security of the United States and have a direct impact on the policy making process by providing actionable intelligence and/or analytical and technology support to the Intelligence Community. Analysis from the Department's intelligence program serves the following core policy areas: nuclear proliferation and weapons analysis; science and technology (S&T); energy security; nuclear energy, safety and waste; and the development of specialized technology applications and operational support to meet national security missions.

## **Program Objectives**

The objectives are to provide technical and analytical intelligence support to US efforts to:

- Improve nuclear materials protection, control, and accountability in the former Soviet Union.
- Assist in the safe and secure dismantlement of former Soviet nuclear weapons.
- Conclude a Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty.
- Verify foreign compliance with international treaties and other commitments in the nuclear arena.
- Limit and redirect rogue nations' nuclear weapons programs.
- Address the challenge of global nuclear proliferation through the innovative and broad application of unique DOE capabilities.
- Help identify low probability/high impact scenarios in worldwide nuclear proliferation and weapons development.
- Facilitate the identification and transition of DOE technologies to meet near-term operational requirements of the Intelligence Community.
- Develop specialized technology applications to meet short-term national security requirements.
- Provide on-call, rapid response technical capabilities to support specialized operations.
- Support DOE policy development related to international terrorism and provide a conduit for timely, focused nuclear and nuclear-related intelligence reporting and assessments for US operations.

## **Performance Measures**

Performance measures related to the Intelligence Program are qualitative rather than quantitative.

- Provide advance warning of political or economic developments which have a high probability of producing energy supply disruptions.
- Provide timely, detailed technical intelligence assessments and reporting that support Departmental, military, and Intelligence Community nuclear-related missions.
- Maintain intelligence core capabilities at DOE's National Laboratories in nuclear weapons; nonproliferation; nuclear energy, safety, and waste; nuclear weapons science and technology; and fossil energy.
- Transition DOE technologies that meet near-term national security requirements from across the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities.
- Provide rapid identification and provision of unique DOE expertise and technologies to support US operations.
- Provide intelligence analysis of foreign nuclear weapons programs and related technologies and industries to help inform development of US policies on issues such as nuclear weapons dismantlement, fissile materials production and protection, and nonproliferation initiatives.

## **Significant Accomplishments and Program Shifts**

- Served as the lead analytical agency in various intelligence analyses.
- Based on an U.S. Secret Service requirement, developed a prototype system for tagging and tracking vehicles. The tag is made up of a chemical compound that can easily be sprayed onto a target and has unique characteristics that generate several measurable signatures (e.g., UV absorption, UV fluorescence, and infrared fluorescence). When interrogated with a UV/IR light source, the tag can be detected with an optical sensing device.
- Developed a prototype mobile, wireless, Intranet Protocol (IP)-based computer communications network that incorporates low probability of detection/low probability of intercept characteristics. The system provides a secure, flexible, mobile communications network that can support a variety of field operations.
- The Counterterrorism Analysis Cell was established to maintain an interface with the Intelligence Community, coordinate and obtain information on DOE intelligence requirements, support DOE policy development related to international terrorism, and provide a conduit for timely, focused nuclear and nuclear-related intelligence reporting and assessments for US operations.

## Funding Profile

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1998 Current Appropriation	FY 1999 Original Appropriation	FY 1999 Adjustments	FY 1999 Current Appropriation	FY 2000 Request
Intelligence	34,500	36,059	--	36,059	36,059
<b>Total, Intelligence.....</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>36,059</b>

## Funding by Site

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	\$ Change	% Change
<b>Albuquerque Operations Office</b>					
Kansas City.....	370	370	370	0	0%
Los Alamos National Laboratory.....	4,977	4,977	4,977	0	0%
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## **Site Description**

### **Argonne National Laboratory**

Argonne National Laboratory is one of the U.S. Department of Energy's largest research centers. It is also the nation's first national laboratory, chartered in 1946. Argonne occupies two sites. The Illinois site is about 25 miles southwest of Chicago's Loop. Argonne-West is about 50 miles west of Idaho Falls, Idaho. It is the home of most of Argonne's major nuclear reactor research facilities. Argonne research falls into four broad categories. Basic science includes experimental and theoretical work in materials science, physics, chemistry, biology, high-energy physics, and mathematics and computer science, including high-performance computing. In the scientific facilities program, the laboratory designs, builds and operates sophisticated research facilities, such as the Advanced Photon Source, the Intense Pulsed Neutron Source, and the Argonne Tandem Linear Accelerator System, that would be too expensive for a single company or university to build and operate. For energy research, Argonne is developing advanced batteries, fuel cells, and electric power generation and storage systems. It is also working to improve the safety and longevity of both American and Soviet-designed nuclear reactors. Environmental management research includes alternative energy systems; environmental risk and economic impact assessments; hazardous waste site analysis and remediation planning; electrometallurgical treatment to prepare spent nuclear fuel for disposal; and new technologies for decontaminating and decommissioning aging nuclear reactors.

### **Environmental Management and Enrichment Facilities**

The Environmental Management and Enrichment Facilities (EMEF), formerly the K-25 Site, is managed by Bechtel Jacobs Company, Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) in Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky; and Portsmouth, Ohio. The primary mission is to innovatively lead and cost-effectively manage programs in environmental remediation, waste management, technology development and demonstration, education and training, and technology transfer for DOE, other federal agencies, and the public. Specifically, EMEF manages the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Incinerator, a unique mixed waste treatment facility; the risk-based cleanup programs for contaminated facilities and natural resources that fully involved regulators and the public; the complaint and safe waste management at the DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office sites, including minimization, treatment, storage, and disposal for all programs and activities; the centers at the East Tennessee Technology Park (ETTP) that demonstrate advance environmental technologies, decontamination and decommissioning, and waste management; research, development, and demonstration of innovative technologies for environmental restoration and waste management leading to the most technically efficient and cost-effective programs; and ETTP services and facilities.

### **Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory**

The Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) is located on 890 square miles in the southeastern Idaho desert. Other INEEL research and support facilities are located in nearby Idaho Falls. INEEL is home to the largest concentration of technical professionals in the northern Rocky Mountain region. Operated by Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies Company for the U.S. Department of Energy, it is the scene of some of the most advanced research programs in the world. Today, the INEEL is solving critical problems related to the environment, energy production and use, U.S. economic competitiveness, and national security. Application areas include, natural resource processing

and environmental management, spent nuclear fuel management, environmental technology development, mixed waste characterization and treatment, non- and counter-proliferation, advanced manufacturing, alternate energy supply and energy efficiency, and transportation technologies. The present mission of the INEEL is to develop, demonstrate, deploy, and transfer advanced engineering technology and systems to private industry to improve U.S. competitiveness and security, the efficient production and use of energy, and the quality of life and the environment worldwide.

## **Kansas City Plant**

The Kansas City Plant has been producing high quality electrical, mechanical, and engineered materials for weapons production since 1949. Owned by the Department of Energy and operated by Allied Signal Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, the Kansas City Plant offers a world-class technology base to industry and other government entities. Recently, it has been tasked by the Department of Energy to help American business compete by sharing our expertise. In a time of transition and change, it is transferring its technology and know-how to private industry. In 1994, the 258,000 square-foot Technology Transfer Center opened at the Kansas City Plant. That same year the plant assumed management responsibilities for the Department of Energy's Kirtland Operations in Albuquerque, NM. That facility employs about 260 associates. Today, the Kansas City Plant employs about 3,300.

## **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory**

Lawrence Livermore is located in California's Lawrence Livermore is located in California's Tri-Valley region east of San Francisco. The mission of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) is to apply science and technology in the national interest. LLNL's focus is on global security, global ecology, and bioscience. Its primary mission is to ensure that the nation's nuclear weapons remain safe, secure, and reliable and to prevent the spread and use of nuclear weapons worldwide. Livermore is the site for the National Ignition Facility, which will be the world's largest laser system and will provide the means for investigating the thermonuclear physics of weapons in the absence of nuclear testing and for exploring the promise of fusion energy. Livermore pursues projects aimed at significant, large-scale innovations in energy production to ensure abundant, clean, and affordable energy for the future. Environmental efforts will be directed at demonstrating effective remediation technologies, advancing the science base for environmental regulation, and modeling more accurately regional weather and global climate conditions. LLNL also serves as an effective national resource in the stewardship of nuclear materials. The Laboratory's bioscience research will advance human health through efforts focused on genomics, disease susceptibility and prevention, and improved healthcare and medical biotechnology. Laboratory employees are working with industrial and academic partners to increase national economic competitiveness and improve science education.

## **Los Alamos National Laboratory**

The Los Alamos laboratory, located with the town of Los Alamos approximately 35 miles northwest of Santa Fe, occupies 43 square miles of land in Northern New Mexico. Owned by the Department of Energy, Los Alamos has been managed by the University of California since 1943, when the Laboratory was born as part of the Manhattan Project to create the first atomic weapons during World War II. Los Alamos National Laboratory's central mission is reducing the danger of nuclear weapons and nuclear materials worldwide. Their statutory responsibility is the stewardship and management of the nuclear stockpile.

Reducing global nuclear danger involves five areas. Stockpile stewardship ensures that the U.S. has safe, secure, and reliable nuclear weapons. Stockpile management provides capabilities ranging from dismantling to remanufacturing the stockpile. Nuclear materials management ensures the availability and safe disposition of plutonium, highly enriched uranium, and tritium. Nonproliferation and counterproliferation help to deter, detect and respond to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Environmental stewardship provides for the remediation reduction of wastes from the nuclear weapons complex.

## **Pacific Northwest National Laboratory**

The Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, in Richland, Washington, is a United States Department of Energy multiprogram national laboratory operated by Battelle. The total staff employment for 1996 was 3,326. The Laboratory focuses on research and development related to waste management, environmental restoration, global environmental change, energy and national security. The Laboratory supports these areas with underlying technical capabilities, which integrate technical areas of expertise from many scientific disciplines: Atmospheric Sciences, Biotechnology, Chemical Instrumentation and Analysis, Computer and Informational Sciences, Design and Manufacturing, Engineering, Ecological Science, Electronics and Sensors, Experimental Toxicology, Health Protection and Dosimetry, Hydrologic and Geologic Sciences, Marine Sciences, Materials Sciences and Engineering, Molecular Science, Nuclear Science and Engineering, Process Science and Engineering, Risk and Safety Analysis, Socio-Technical Systems Analysis, Statistics and Applied Mathematics, Thermal and Energy Systems. In addition, the Laboratory has an impressive catalogue of award-winning capabilities and technologies developed by its staff. The Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory (EMSL) is a new facility built to attain an understanding of the physical, chemical, and biological processes needed to solve critical environmental problems

## **Nevada Operations Office**

DOE Nevada maintains the capability at the Nevada Test Site and other facilities and sites to implement DOE initiatives in stockpile stewardship, crisis management, waste management, environmental management, nondefense research and development, and work for others; as well as supporting other DOE programs. The HAZMAT Spill Center, located at Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site near Mercury, Nevada, is a unique, one-of-a-kind facility built to conduct hazardous materials testing and training under controlled conditions. A Joint Demilitarization Technology (JDT) Program has been established between the Departments of Defense and Energy. The JDT Program will demonstrate and validate environmentally acceptable technologies for resource recovery and recycling, alternative destruction, or treatment technologies as appropriate to excess stockpile and obsolete munitions. The Dipole Hail test program at the Nevada Test Site evaluates the functional disruption conventional high explosives have on underground activities. Radioactive Waste Acceptance Program manages radioactive waste in a safe and compliant manner at the Nevada Test Site.

## **The Office of Scientific and Technical information**

The Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), operating from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, ensures overall stewardship and accessibility for the scientific and technical information (STI) generated and acquired by Department of Energy programs. With its annual research

**Other Defense Activities/Intelligence** **FY 2000 Congressional Budget**

and development budget of over \$6 billion, the Department is a major U.S source of information derived from scientific and technical studies, work, or investigations which relate to research, development, and demonstration. OSTI supports the Department's and the Nation's energy goals related to basic and applied energy research, U.S. competitiveness, national security, and environment, safety, and health by providing information services to the Department, national laboratories, and other DOE contractors.

## **Pantex Plant**

Pantex is located 17 miles northeast of Amarillo, Texas. The Pantex Plant mission is to anticipate and satisfy U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) requirements by providing competitive, quality, on-time products and services that exceeds expectations and are achieved in a manner that protects the environment, ensures the safety and health of employees and the public, and protects our national security.

Pantex Plant's primary mission is to: assemble nuclear weapons for the nation's stockpile; disassemble nuclear weapons being retired from the stockpile; evaluate, repair, and retrofit nuclear weapons in the stockpile; demilitarize and sanitize components from dismantled nuclear weapons; provide interim storage for plutonium pits from dismantled nuclear weapons; develop, fabricate, and test chemical explosives and explosive components for nuclear weapons; and to support DOE initiatives.

## **Sandia National Laboratory**

The Sandia National Laboratory is operated for the U.S. Department of Energy by the Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Co. Starting in 1945 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, as part of the Manhattan Project, which built the first nuclear weapons, Sandia, today, has two primary facilities, one in Albuquerque and one in Livermore, California. It employs about 7,500 people and manages more than \$1.2 billion of work per year. Scientist at Sandia design all non-nuclear components for the nation's nuclear weapons, perform a wide variety of energy research and development projects, and do assignments that respond to national security threats -- both military and economic. Sandia encourages and seeks with appropriate U.S. industry and government groups to collaborate on emerging technologies that supports its mission.

## **Savannah River Technology Center (SRTC)**

The Savannah River Site (SRS) is a key Department of Energy (DOE) facility, focusing on national security work; economic development and technology transfer initiatives; and environmental and waste management activities. Owned by DOE and operated under contract by the Westinghouse Savannah River Company (WSRC), the complex covers 310 square miles, bordering the Savannah River between western South Carolina and Georgia for 27 miles. About 16,000 people are employed at SRS. The site's overall budget is about \$1.6 billion. SRS was constructed during the early 1950s to produce the basic materials used in the fabrication of nuclear weapons, primarily tritium and plutonium-239. All five of the original SRS production reactors are permanently shut down. The future of SRS lies in three areas: reducing the nuclear danger; transferring applied environmental technology to government and non-government entities; and forming economic and industrial alliances.

## Mission Supporting Goals and Objectives

Provide analysis and reporting on: the status and direction of emerging nuclear weapons programs of proliferant nations; countries engaged in the supply of nuclear technology, equipment, and material to proliferant and established nuclear programs; the production and disposition of fissile material worldwide, with special emphasis on the implications of the breakup of the former Soviet Union and its impact on the control and accountability of special nuclear material in its possession; international terrorism for DOE policy makers; foreign nuclear weapons and nuclear related facilities/infrastructure, design, development, and employment of nuclear weapons, improvised nuclear and/or radiation dispersal devices, and illicit trafficking of related materials and components; the foreign economic threat to U.S. energy resources and U.S. energy security; the impact of changes in global energy and energy production markets on U.S. industrial competitiveness, while emphasizing opportunities and challenges to U.S. exports; the identification and characterization of foreign nuclear facilities posing a risk to human health and the environment; foreign technology plans, priorities, and commercial applications of leading edge technologies deemed critical by the Department and the White House Office of S&T Policy; and foreign dual-use technologies in Russia and China. Facilitate the transition of enabling technologies to meet near-term national security requirements within the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities. Maintain an on-call capability to rapidly identify and provide technical support to agencies' varied missions and operations where unique DOE expertise/technologies may be of assistance. Maintain liaison throughout the community for the coordination of operational requirements, identification of applicable DOE technology, and formulation of appropriate investment strategies for developing new capabilities.

### Funding Schedule

(dollars in thousands)

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	\$Change	%Change
Intelligence.....	34,500	36,059	36,059	0	0%
<b>Total, Intelligence.....</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>36,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

### Detailed Program Justification

(dollars in thousands)

FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
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Provide analyses supporting U.S. Government policies in foreign material control and accountability. Provide technical evaluations of foreign nuclear dismantlement programs. Coordinate and obtain information on DOE intelligence requirements, support DOE policy development related to international terrorism, and provide a conduit for timely, focused nuclear and nuclear-related intelligence reporting/assessments for U.S. operations. Provide specialized technology applications and operational support to meet near-term national security requirements from the intelligence, special operations, and law enforcement communities. Provide salaries, benefits, travel, training, support service contracts, and other related expenses necessary to support the Office of Intelligence federal staff.

34,500	36,059	36,059
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**Other Defense Activities/Intelligence**

**FY 2000 Congressional Budget**

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000
Total, Intelligence.....	34,500	36,089	36,089

**Explanation of Funding Changes from FY 1999 to FY 2000**

There are no funding changes.